



# **Neural Prostheses for the Blind**

2<sup>nd</sup> European School of Neuroengineering "M. Grattarola" June 9-12, 2004 Genova, Italy

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# **Neuroprosthetic interfaces with the nervous systen**

Replace eye –stimulate cortex

Replace ear – stimulate auditory nerve

Stimulate skin nerves for pain relief

Stimulate back muscle to stop abnormal spine curvature

Record sensory feedback from hand

Activate paralysed hand muscles

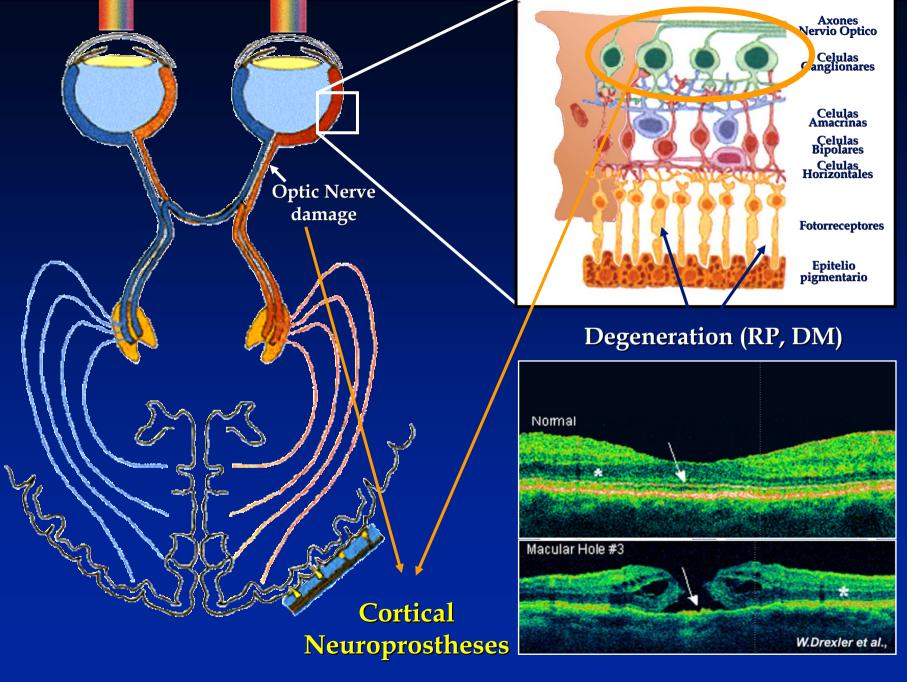
Record cortical motor commands

Pacemaker for heart, diaphragm

Record myoelectric signal to control artificial arm

Stimulate autonomic nerves to control bladder, correct impotence

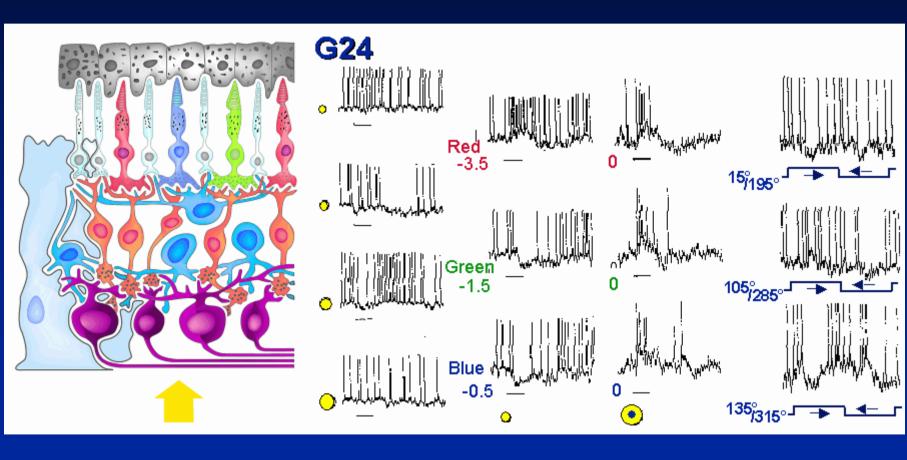
Coordinate activation of paralysed leg muscles for walking



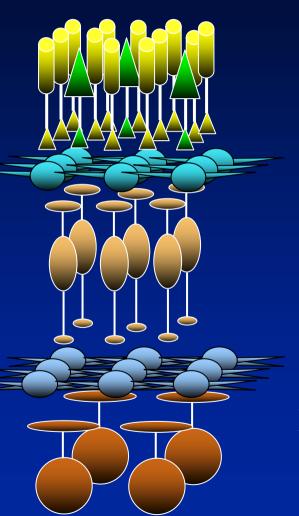
The problem is not to transmit a image with a high resolution, but to send useful information to the right locations inside the SNC.

✓ It is important to know how the visual information is encoded in the retina.

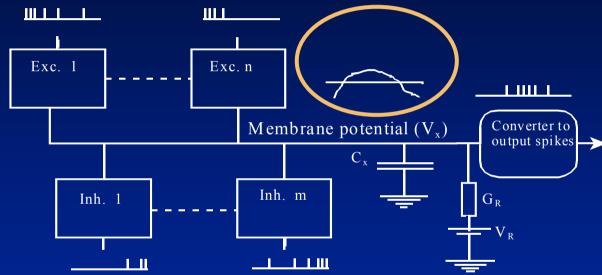
# Ganglion cell spike trains are the result of extensive signal processing in the retinal network



# Development of a reconfigurable bioinspired visual processing front-end (artificial retina)



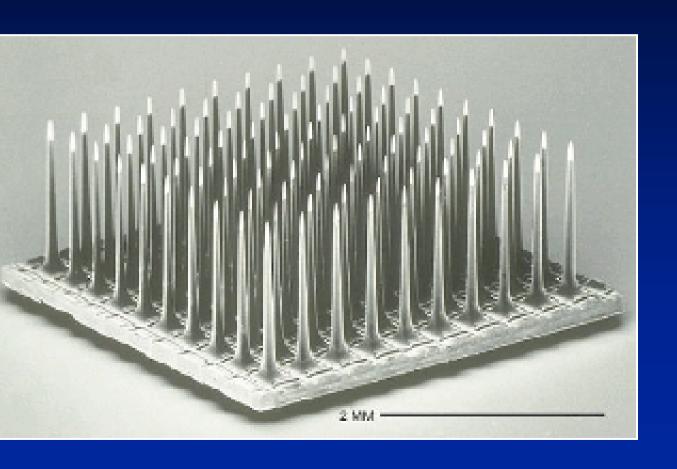
#### Generation of output spikes

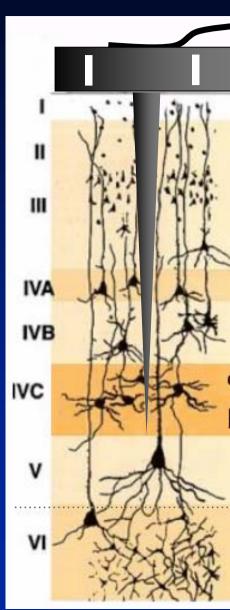


#### Different approaches:

- Phase coding (firing-time):  $t_d(V_x)$
- Spike frequency coding (firing-rate):  $\overline{F(V_x)}$

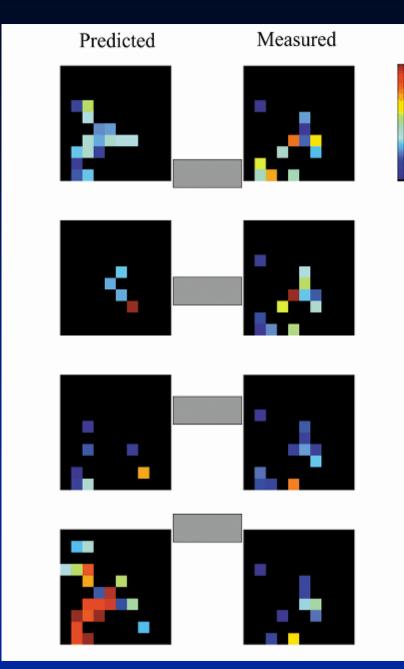
# Design of electrodes for cortical stimulation

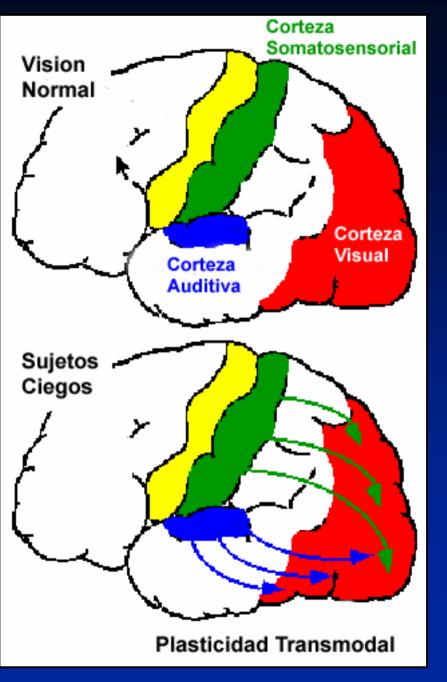






Predicted and measured responses of cat area 17 cell ensemble to upwardly moving horizontal bar



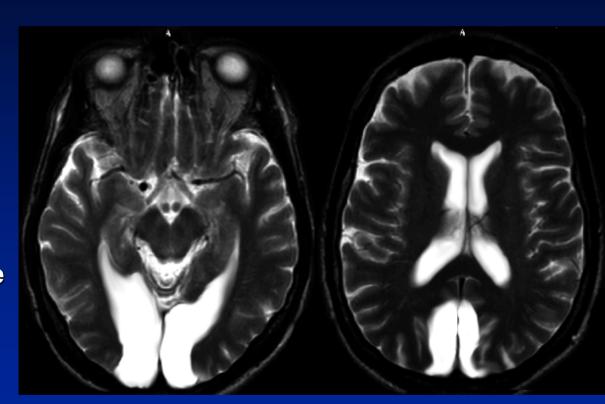


Is the occipital cortex of blind subjects able to process visual information?

# Braille alexia

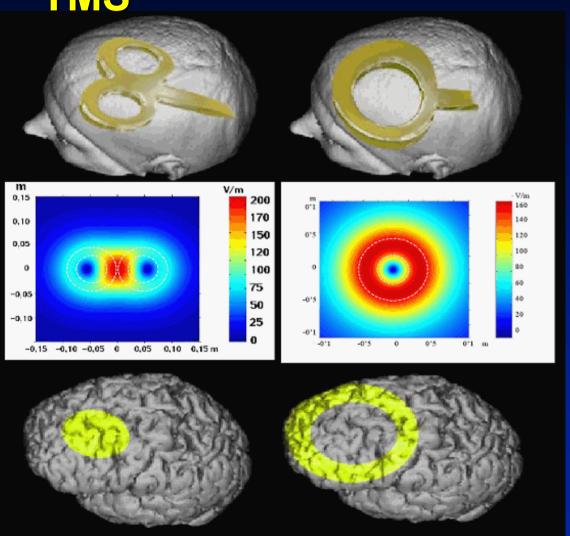
# Lesion study

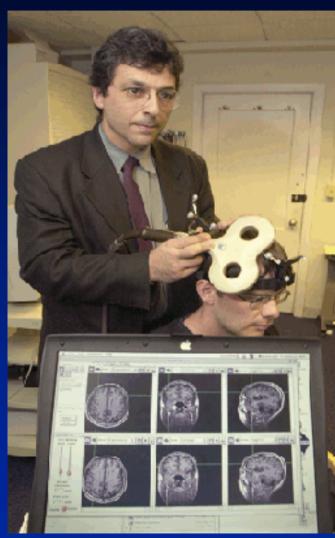
- 54 y/o woman
- Blind "since birth"
- Braille since age 7
- Braille 4-6 h/d
- Unable to read Braille after transient coma
- Normal neurological exam



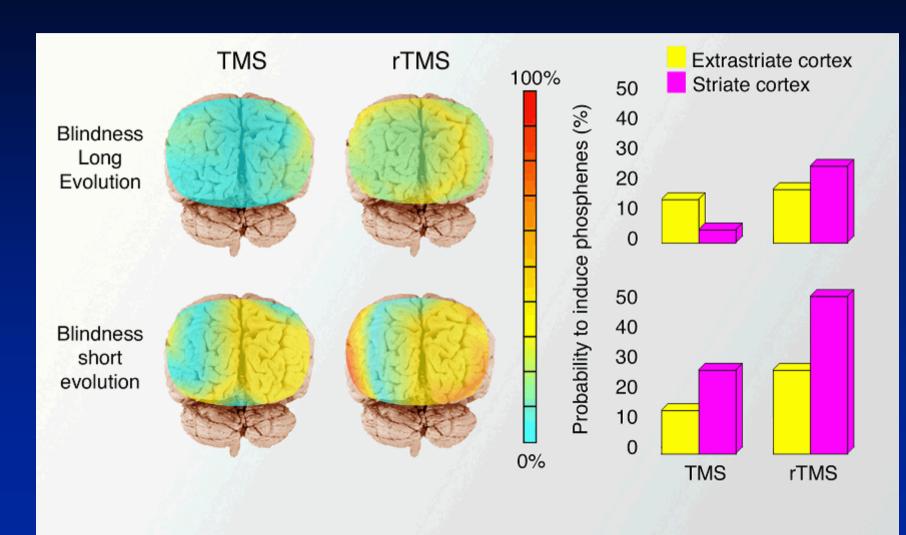
Pascual Leone et al. 1999

Mapping the human visual cortex using TMS

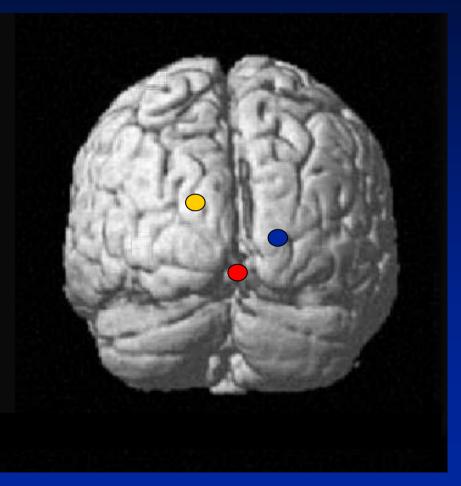


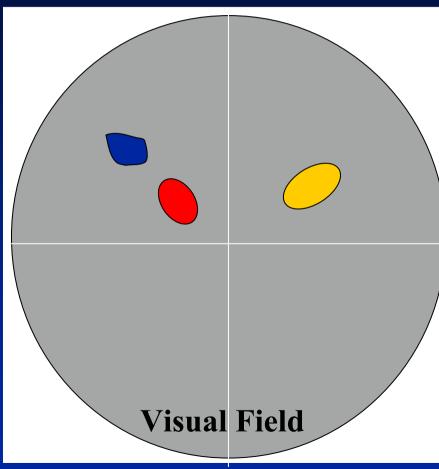


# Perception of phosphenes in blind subjects



# Examples of retinotopic mapping of TMS induced phosphenes in blind subject #8





- How many electrodes are required to produce a useful visual sense?
- How stable are the phosphene thresholds on a day by day basis?
- How far apart can a pair of electrodes be positioned and still produced contiguous phosphenes?
- Does patterned stimulation produce patterned percepts?

# **Conclusions:**

- ✓ If we can understand more about the fundamental mechanism of neuronal coding, and to safely stimulate nervous system, there will real potential to apply this knowledge clinically.
- ✓ Our results show that intracortical microelectrodes could be safely used in long-term applications, although more studies regarding safety and preservation of neuronal tissues as well as optimizations of stimulating parameters are needed preceding any clinical trial.

Never in the history have been so many new findings concerning neural prosthesis as have been achieved in the recent 10 years. Still there may be a long way to application of such findings in patients. However, it can be expected that, at least for some patients, effective therapies will be developed during the upcoming years.

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